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American Ireland Education Foundation - PEC

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AMERICAN IRISH NEWSLETTER

AMERICAN Irish Political Education Committee

Volume 18, Number 4

April 1993

Clinton's Irish Policy?

The new United States President, unlike his predecessor, is on record as being in support of the MacBride Principles and against the wanton use of lethal force by the security forces and collusion between them and Loyalist paramilitaries. He is also prepared to consider the appointment of a U.S. special envoy to Northern Ireland to help broker a political settlement.

In the fullest exposition of his position on Northern Ireland, candidate Clinton stated: "A Clinton administration will take a more active role in working with the leaders . . . to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the conflict. A permanent and peaceful solution to the crisis in

Northern Ireland can only be achieved if the underlying causes of the strife and instability are dealt with vociferously, fairly and within a framework that guarantees genuine, substantial and steady progress." How much of this was merely election rhetoric only time will tell. A lot

will depend on the approach of the new Dublin Government. If Mr. Spring is prepared to actively seek U.S. Government help in persuading London to adopt a new policy on Northern Ireland then much can be achieved. Unlike Mr. Bush, the new President does not feel obligated to the British Government.

Another forum for Irish Government lobbying is the United Nations. No Dublin Government, since 1969, has made any serious attempt to enlist the good offices of the United Nations to try to arrive at a solution to the Northern Ireland question.

In the election campaign

which brought Mr. Clinton to the White House, there was very little to distinguish his foreign policy stances from that of his Republican opponent. Organizations such as the so-called National Endowment for Democracy are influential in the formulation of Democratic foreign policy stances.

(As taken from Democracy, publication of the Campaign for Democracy, a predominantly Protestant group established 1988 in Belfast to promote a greater democratization of Irish society, North and South. The Campaign supports the reunification of Ireland.)

The chief aim of this organization is to maintain bi-partisanship on foreign policy matters between the Democrats and the Republicans. Several of Mr. Clinton's key advisors have National Endowment backgrounds. They can be expected to try

to push the President into a less sympathetic role.

The history of the Clinton stance on the Irish question reveals him as becoming progressively more cautious and circumspect as he came closer to becoming President.

It may be that on this question as on many others, he has raised expectations which he cannot satisfy. However, the position of the U.S. Government remains, for better or for worse, central to the outcome of the struggle to build a new Ireland. On balance, the Clinton Presidency could provide perhaps one of the most favorable climates for progress that has existed for a long time.

Newsbits by Kathy Regan

The American Federal, State, County and Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) adopted the report of a recent delegation to Northern Ireland and will support MacBride Principles anti-discrimination actions and work with public sector unions in Ireland and Britain to raise Northern Ireland issues in the 11 million member federation, Public Services International. Delegation members stated that they "got a strong impression that, although the British government gives lip service to protecting all people's rights equally in Northern Ireland, it pursues a repressive policy that affects people living in some areas one-sidedly. In Catholic areas, we noted a heavy military presence. By contrast, Unionist areas seemed almost free of the police or any overt military presence. Our inference had to be that the British government was not acting as an 'honest broker'." (*Irish Post*, 2/13/93)

Emergency legislation is being rushed through British parliament to try to deal with the mounting backlog of court cases in Northern Ireland. Some prisoners have been on remand for two and a half years awaiting sentence or release. (*Analysis*, 3/2/93)

The Securities and Exchange Commission on page 4

INSIDE

Offensive Situations	2
The "Great Lie"	3
Freedom of the Press . .	R&D
MacBride Update . . .	R&D
Congressional Appeals . . .	5
Sectarian Murder Exhibit . .	5

From The Editor

At the recent President Bill Clinton/British Prime Minister John Major press conference four questions were raised concerning Northern Ireland.

PM Major was asked about British government human rights violations in Northern Ireland. Never before has a British Prime Minister had to address such questions. Major was stunned and angry. When President Clinton was asked about his campaign promise to send a special envoy to Northern Ireland, he did not give a clear answer. On St. Patrick's Day Clinton again hedged on his commitment to the envoy. He said he would hold off, pending the outcome of talks between the Irish and British governments.

The PEC is experienced enough to know that candidates do not always fulfill campaign promises. We also know that if we want Clinton to fulfill his promise, we must continuously write to him and get others to write. If we do not continue the pressure, Clinton will renege.

To continue that pressure there are two effective methods immediately available to us. First, we ask everyone to respond to our Action Requests on page six. We ask everyone to write this letter. We need at least 5,000 letters sent to him in a short period of time. We also provide his phone number. Second, through our Newspaper Advertising Campaign we will be able to place advertisements in the New York Times relative to his actions. This is why it is so important that everyone send a donation to support our Newspaper Advertising Campaign. If you have not already sent a donation, do so at this time.

We were again advised that it was our November 1, 1992 ad in the New York Times, and related press releases sent to the top US media, that prompted the questions about Northern Ireland.

Offensive Situations

by Kevin P. Murphy, PEC State Director, Massachusetts

Members sent in examples of how Miller Brewing Company went all out in March 1993 to sell its beer by demeaning the Irish culture. In Boston's West End at the corner of Lomasney Way and Auerbach Way stands a huge billboard with a large photo of a can and glass of Miller Lite beer with large green and white letters stating "The Choice of the Irish." The billboard is level with elevated tracks of the MBTA trolley line. The sign is also located near Boston Garden, where the Celtics and Bruins play, and the North Station commuter rail station. Each day tens of thousands of Boston commuters view the sign that equates an entire people with alcohol consumption. No other ethnic group would allow offensive stereotypes to

The American Irish PEC

founded 1975

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STUDENT ORGANIZER: Sandy Carlson, AIPEC, Fairgrounds Plaza, 18 Route 9W, West Haverstraw, NY 10993 - (914) 947-2726

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NYC Fire Department**

be used to peddle a product. Miller Brewing Co. has little regard for the image of the American Irish.

These unjust stereotypes set back American Irish progress and are a slick return to the days of strong anti-Irish stereotypes here in America.

All members are urged to write to the Miller Brewing Company. Letters should be mailed to: President, Miller Brewing Co., 3939 West Highland Blvd., Milwaukee, WI 53208. In your letter mention *the billboard in Boston* and insist that they remove all references to Irish people in their advertising promoting their products. Also state that if they do not cooperate, you will urge family, friends and associates to boycott their products.

**SEND OFFENSIVE SITUATIONS TO: Kevin P. Murphy,
P.O. Box 492 J W McCormack Station, Boston, MA 02104**

Irish Activist Disputes "Great Lie"

The Reverend Desmond Wilson wants to abolish "The Great Lie" regarding the conflicts in Northern Ireland which have raged for the past 20 years.

Wilson, the leading Northern Ireland human rights activist, told about 100 Rocklanders last night the common belief that Protestants and Catholics cannot live together in Northern Ireland "is a lie."

The director of the Springhill Community Center in Belfast, Northern Ireland, Wilson spoke at a public forum on human rights in Northern Ireland at the Pearl River Public Library.

"To accuse people of not being able to live with their fellow human beings," said Wilson, "is the greatest insult." What is needed, Wilson said, is a new and entirely different interpretation of what's happening in Northern Ireland. This "great lie" arose out of the British government's lack of a good reason for sending troops

into Northern Ireland, explained Wilson. The real reason troops were sent was to keep the voting power and strength of the anti-government sect, which is primarily Catholic, down.

"They can't send troops where there's no fighting," said Wilson, "and so they created the myth of the religious conflict.

"I know they (Protestants and Catholics) can live together because I've caught them at it!" he said.

Wilson lives in one of the many Irish Catholic ghettos along with others who do not support the British government. The ghettos

were created as the Catholics were pushed out of the industrial sections of Northern Ireland by British troops.

"They rendered the voting power of the Catholics less powerful by depriving them of houses, and therefore of their voting power," Wilson said. This forced the Catholics to leave in search of work, only to be turned away in other industrial zones.

(By Maureen Carroll.
Taken from *The Rockland*

Journal News, 3/10/93)

The forum, chaired by member Martin Somers, was sponsored by the PEC. Other guest speakers included Gail Walsh from Amnesty International, Rev. Richard Deats of the Interfaith Fellowship of Reconciliation, and John Finucane, PEC national president.

"I know they (Protestants and Catholics) can live together because I've caught them at it!" - Reverend Desmond Wilson.

WE WANT TO KNOW YOUR OPINION

Drop us a line today or give us a call at (914) 947-2726, Tuesday through Saturday

How many organizations do we need to achieve our goal to end British colonialism and injustice in Ireland? How many costly organization newsletters do we need? How many organizations do we need soliciting donations from the same people? Wouldn't we be much more effective if all compatible organizations merged into one organization uniting our efforts, talents AND FUNDS?

Our organizations are experienced and professional. Two organizations maintain lobby offices in Washington, DC. The PEC has a full-time office operation, an effective newspaper advertising campaign and plans to hire a public relations officer. Another organization conducts grass roots networking activities. All of these organizations publish a monthly newsletter and conduct expensive fund raising activities. We spend too much time, energy and money competing. What is necessary to achieve our common goal? We need a

properly staffed lobby office in Washington, DC; a properly staffed public relations office in New York City (media capital of the world) to work with the media; and an ongoing newspaper advertising campaign to win the support of the American public. Not one of our organizations possesses all these assets. Yet, collectively we do.

Such a program would cost a minimum of \$500,000 a year. Add another \$100,000 to cover the cost of a national operation for carrying out day-to-day activities such as recruiting new members, conducting necessary campaigns such as the MacBride Principles, and preparing and distributing a monthly newsletter.

Collectively, our organizations annually raise more than the \$600,000 necessary. By merging we would end duplication and increase our effectiveness. A merger would mean we are *all working together instead of heading in different directions.*

Newsbits *con't from page 1*

mission has banned all resolutions urging adoption of the MacBride Principles from being raised at annual stockholder meetings. The resolutions have been the principal vehicle for states and cities to pressure companies to adopt the fair employment principles for northeast Ireland. (*The Irish People*, 3/13/93)

January 1, 1993 twelve demonstrations were held along the border. The protesters were highlighting the closure of border roads and the continued existence of security checkpoints when all over Europe the borders are being dismantled with the advent of 1993 and the Single European market. (*Just News*, February 1993)

"Northern Ireland continues to drift away from British consciousness. There is now a well-established realization that it is the Republic that counts -- its membership of the European Community and the status which it enjoys in the entire international context. For centuries, Dublin was subservient to London. In international terms, it's now a capital of equal status -- not as large, but neither is Paris, Bonn or Copenhagen. Yet all have an equal voice...[There is] an increasing number of people reclaiming and proclaiming their Irish links and an enthusiasm for things Irish. These are people who, until recently, would not have identified with anything Irish." (*Irish Post*, 2/13/93)

An article in the *Guardian* stated, "What is this extraordinary hold that Ireland and its people continue to exercise over our collective imaginations? Partly it's because the Irish seem to the grim colonizing English altogether wittier, more charming and, yes, more likeable. We are the oppressor, yet we envy the oppressed. They have been invaded, yet they remain, maddeningly, free." (*Irish Post*, 2/13/93)

Americans For A New Irish Agenda

On Saturday, March 6, 1993 the *Americans For A New Irish Agenda* was created as a united effort to assure that President Clinton fulfills his Northern Ireland agenda, including sending a special envoy to Northern Ireland.

Representing the PEC were National President John Finucane, New York State Director Kathleen Regan, Martin Somers and Katie McLaughlin. Also in attendance were leaders of the American Irish Congress; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Brehon Law Society; Irish Americans For Clinton/Gore; Irish American Labor Coalition; Irish American Unity

The Tara Circle

Thanks to the support of our members, the American Irish Political Education Committee is now a member group of the Tara Circle. The Tara Circle plans to take over the 57 acre Kings College in Briarcliff Manor, New York by mid-summer 1993. We will provide full details when available.

Conference and Irish Northern Aide; and prominent activists including former Congressman Bruce Morrison, attorneys John Dearie, Frank Durkin and Paul O'Dwyer, and Pat Doherty of the New York City Comptroller's Office.

The Commander-In-Chief's Guard

by Kevin P. Murphy, *PEC State Director, Massachusetts*

Throughout history the American Irish have been in the forefront of action and thought in the development of our nation. For many years historians have left the contributions of the American Irish out of school textbooks and historical records. Some wanted to paint the false picture that only Anglo-Saxon Protestant Americans built America. However, as historical research done by American Irish historian Michael J. O'Brien reveals, the Irish influence was very strong in America's early stages of development.

At the height of the American Revolution, General George Washington faced heavy danger to himself, as well as to the ideals of American freedom. On St. Patrick's Day 1778, Washington ordered that "a unit shall be formed within the Continental Army of 100 men to form a Corps to be instructed in maneuvers to be introduced to the army and to serve as a model for all soldiers." The troops were to be the Continental Army's best and also serve as Washington's bodyguards. At the time of this order, the British Army and Navy engaged in attacking many American towns in order to force upon the Americans the rule of Britain's King George. It was a time of great risk and bravery to stand with General Washington.

Among the first picked to serve as Washington's elite guard were American Irish patriots George Dougherty, James Dougherty, Charles Dougherty, William Darrah and William Dunn. In that first picked rank were also found a Hennessy, Finely, Hagerty, Lynch, Kenny, Hickey, Griffin, Kernahan, Manning, McCarthy, Whelan, Roach, Moriarty, O'Neil and Reilly. These early American Irish honored themselves in battle against Britain for American Liberty. Despite heavy discrimination in America, these American Irish became the founders of American Independence.

Freedom of the Press in Britain

by Ned A. Delaney, *Indiana State Director*

Britons have long prided themselves as the "mother of democracy." But one look at the facts proves Britain to be the leading exponent of media and press censorship in Western Europe.

In April 1989 the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) issued a paper in support of a statement by Harry Conroy, the General Secretary of the British Union of Journalists: "I honestly believe, and this is no exaggeration, that we no longer have real freedom of the press in Great Britain."

Just prior to the fall of the Iron Curtain, *Index on Censorship*, which usually focuses on events in the Third World, devoted an entire publication to Britain, the first ever on a Western democracy. PEN International and PEN American Center, with a membership of over 2,100 authors,

issued the following summary: "The increase in state power at the expense of the rights of the individual is in sharp contrast to the government's declared aims of reducing the role of the state in the lives of its citizens."

On October 19, 1988, British Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, announced to the House of Commons that it would no longer be allowed (by law) to broadcast direct statements by several listed political organizations in Northern Ireland. Of those listed, Sinn Fein has most frequently suffered censorship of its public voice. It was reported by a journalist for the tabloid, *New Statesman and Society*, that two weeks after the ban BBC journalists received a confidential memo warning against interviews regarding Northern Ireland with either Senator Edward Kennedy or British Labor MP Ken Livingston.

In recent months the British government intensified its pressure on the media to further constrain coverage of Northern Ireland. Notwithstanding, the BBC has moved separately to introduce even more restrictive guidelines on its own reporters.

Britain's Channel 4 was prosecuted this year for contempt under the

"I honestly believe, and this is no exaggeration, that we no longer have real freedom of the press in Great Britain."

- General Secretary of the British Union of Journalists

Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA), after they refused to name their key sources used in an edition of "Dispatches." The program alleged widespread collusion between the Protestant business commu-

nity, the RUC, and loyalist paramilitaries.

The PTA was introduced in 1974 to give security forces in Britain a wide range of legal authority to combat "terrorism." (The PTA replaced the **Special Powers Act** which had been in force since the beginning of Partition.) Though billed as only temporary in design, the PTA was amended and made permanent in 1989. It now gives security forces almost unlimited powers with little accountability. Though its purpose was never intended to manipulate the media, the threat of prosecution under the PTA has increasingly been used to intimidate journalists.

Britain's Channel 4 was fined 75,000 pounds, and a researcher for the "Dispatches" program, Ben Hamilton, was arrested for perjury.

Under the present law, interviews with individuals not associated with listed organizations can also be banned if it appears that the interview "supports, solicits, or invites support" for a listed organization. To get around the ban, the media have devised ways of avoiding dealing with listed organizations. The most important of these is simply to exclude their views from news bulletins.

Reproduce & Distribute

Another is through the use of subtitles. In this way, the media can give the impression of coverage even though they are practicing censorship.

Additional programs falling under the media ban as reported by the US Helsinki Watch include *Mother Ireland*, a film rejected by Channel 4 because it included an interview with Mairead Farrell, who was shot and killed by security forces in Gibraltar in 1988, and "Streets of Sorrow/Birmingham Six," a song by the Pogues banned in 1988 because it proclaimed the innocence of the Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six (all subsequently released by the British government in "Miscarriage of Justice" cases).

Former MP Bernadette McAliskey was interviewed September 1, 1992 on a BBC "Nation" program devoted to the question of political violence. The program was subtitled based on the critical nature of McAliskey's remarks. (Official circles view any critical posture towards the official position on Northern Ireland to be sympathetic with the IRA). In the McAliskey case, the BBC's own legal department advised that the PTA prohibited interviewers from saying that they "understand" the case of the conflict.

When asked by *Troops Out*, an activist publication, about the nature of civil liberties in Britain, McAliskey stated: "Twenty years ago, when we were all students, we used to run around calling it a fascist state, but if you look at the classic ingredients, Britain is just so near being a fascist state that it's getting very, very frightening."

Join or Support

The American Irish Political Education Committee (PEC)

For information, write the American Irish PEC, 18 Route 9W, Fairgrounds Plaza, West Haverstraw, NY 10993 or call (800) 777-6807.

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MacBride Principles Update

MISSOURI -- State Director Phil Chaney has informed us that Jackson County (pop. 600,000) has adopted the MacBride Principles. A state bill has also been introduced in the State Legislature.

CHICAGO -- On February 10, 1993 the City of Chicago adopted a MacBride Principles ordinance by a vote of 50 - 0.

NEBRASKA -- State Director Larry Doyle has informed us that the State Legislature held hearings on MacBride legislation on March 15, 1993. If the bill is passed in committee, it will not be brought out on the the House floor for a vote until 1994.

NEW MEXICO -- Member Willie Lennon advises us that a MacBride Bill went to the House floor for a vote on St. Patrick's Day. We are still awaiting the outcome. Two years ago Governor Bruce King vetoed the bill. This year the PEC wrote to President Clinton urging that he contact Governor King requesting that he sign the bill if it comes

before him. The PEC also asked members to write to the Governor via the PEC Telephone Hotline (914) 429-7849.

VIRGINIA -- Member John Joyce advises us that Virginia's bill was blocked in committee.

Bills are also pending in Texas, Ohio and the City of Baltimore in Maryland.

KEEP THOSE POSTCARDS GOING TO PRESIDENT CLINTON

We must keep the pressure on President Clinton to stand firm behind his Northern Ireland agenda. We have pre-addressed, pre-messaged postcards available for this purpose at 5 cents each. Order your postcards now.

States That Have Adopted The MacBride Principles

Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The MacBride Principles

Increase the representation of individuals from underrepresented religious groups in the workforce, including managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

Provide for adequate security for the protection of minority employees both at the workplace and while traveling to and from work.

Ban provocative religious or political emblems from the workplace.

All job openings should be publicly advertised, and special recruitment efforts should be made to attract applicants from underrepresented religious groups.

Layoff, recall, and termination procedures should not, in practice, favor particular religious groups.

Abolish job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions, and differential employment criteria which discriminate on the basis of religion or ethnic origin.

Develop training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of current minority employees for skilled jobs, including the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs to train, upgrade, and improve the skills of minority employees.

Establish procedures to assess, identify, and actively recruit minority employees with potential for further advancement.

Provide for the appointment of a senior management staff member to oversee the company's affirmative action efforts and the setting up of timetables to carry out affirmative action principles.

"Sectarian Murder" Art Exhibit

by Jo Ostgarden, *California*

Readers should be on the alert for a traveling photographic exhibit entitled "Sectarian Murder," which opened in Portland, Oregon on February 5 at the Blue Sky Gallery and is sponsored by a British Government "arts commission." The exhibit is of the work of Paul Seawright of Belfast who also presents a slide show accompanied by excerpts from *Belfast Telegraph* news articles appearing during the early 1970s, although the images themselves were more recently photographed.

The photographs, Seawright said, depict sectarian murder sights around Northern Ireland. All references to "which side of the troubles" the victims or perpetrators are on are removed so the viewer "can see the murders for what they are: essentially hate crimes," said Seawright.

However, while showing a set of slides before presenting his own work, Seawright, who claims to be neutral, asked the audience of about 60 people to consider "the sinister underpinnings" of each scene. These images, taken by photographers he called "outsiders," include scenes from Bloody Sunday of embattled soldiers, scenes of "Catholic" women coexisting with British soldiers on the street, the tortured, burned body of a British soldier, "Catholic" children throwing rocks at the soldiers and RUC, and about 15 other slides of the "troubles."

Seawright said the exhibit was not meant to be a political statement, yet at the slide show following his exhibit, he described the murderers as Catholic and Protestant terrorists, and made a special point of indicting the IRA. In some images, the artist manipulated the viewpoint so that the viewer can get a "perspective on the last thing the dying man (or woman)

Congressional Appeals to Clinton

Prior to President Clinton's meetings with Prime Minister John Major late February, the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs issued two letters calling for improvements in the human rights record in Northern Ireland.

The letter to Major was an invitation to meet with the Committee to discuss the problems in Northern Ireland and was signed by ten members of Congress in the Committee, including Ben Gilman, Hamilton Fish, Eliot Engel, and Tom Manton. The Committee described themselves as having "the goal of bringing about peace, justice and an end to all violence and discrimination in Northern Ireland." Yet, Major did not agree to meet with the Ad Hoc Committee.

In the letter addressed to Clinton, the Committee petitioned the President to "communicate your interest in ending the ongoing conflict in Northern Ireland" and to make Northern Ireland a top issue during the meetings with Major. They asked that he stand firmly behind his campaign promises, including support for the MacBride Principles, appointment of a special envoy, implementation of fair visa policy, and a commitment to improve human rights in Northern Ireland and help bring an end to the conflict.

In particular, the letter stated

that the special envoy "is poised to play an important role in bringing about a lasting solution to the bloody conflict." Besides the 10 members of the Ad Hoc Committee, the letter was signed by 24 other members of Congress.

In conjunction with the Congressional group Friends of Ireland, including 12 Senators, the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs also transmitted a letter to Clinton during his meetings with Major urging him to raise the issue of human rights abuses in Northern Ireland. The letter cited ongoing abuses by the British security forces, which, "long documented by the State Department and organizations like Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch, have only served to fuel and extend the conflict."

The letter continued: "We believe the time has come for the U.S. to end its long tradition of silence on this very important subject." Among the signatories were Christopher Dodd, John Kerry, and Alfonse D'Amato.

Similarly, Congressman Joseph Kennedy introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for a special envoy, adding that well-meaning, yet empty "platitudes" can no longer be accepted. Representative Tom Manton made statements on the Floor paralleling Kennedy's.

saw." In others he changed the viewpoint to that of the "perpetrator." He also showed slides of a photo essay he had done of the Orange Order and claimed that it was hard to get "these people to let him in" because they don't have any "use for media attention." It is the "Catholics," Seawright

said, "that thrive on propaganda." No mention was ever made about the role of the British Army or Government.

The slide show presentation was not advertised locally as a political forum. If this exhibit should come your way, please attend and be prepared to question about his sponsors.

Action Requests

URGENT !!! URGENT !!!
We Need At Least 5000 Letters
To President Clinton

MAKE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO GET MANY PEOPLE TO WRITE TO PRESIDENT CLINTON. Have family, friends, organizations, etc. write. Make copies of this Action Request for distribution. Order PEC postcards to President Clinton at 5 cents each for use by people who won't write.

We must keep intense pressure on President Clinton to fulfill his Northern Ireland agenda. We are concerned that he will back off on his promise to send a special envoy to Northern Ireland. **Write:** President Bill Clinton, The White House, Washington, DC 20500. White House phone number is (202) 456-1111.

Dear Mr. President:

Please do not abandon your promise to send a special envoy to Northern Ireland. The ongoing process of a special envoy is necessary to bring all parties together, including Sinn Fein. I also ask that you, or your Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, meet with leaders of the major organizations concerned about human rights violations in Northern Ireland.

Sincerely,

Action Request #2

It is equally important that you write to your Congress person. **Write:** Honorable (Congress person), House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. If you prefer to call use the Capitol Central phone, dial # (202) 225-3121.

Dear Representative (name):

During his campaign, President Bill Clinton promised to send a special envoy to Northern Ireland to help end the injustice. I ask that you express your support to President Clinton for that initiative. I also ask that you support the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Practices Act introduced by Congressman Hamilton Fish, and that you join the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs of which Mr. Fish is a co-chair.

I look forward to your response on this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS STILL NEEDED !!!

If you have not yet sent in a donation to support our Newspaper Advertising Campaign/Public Relations Office, please do so at this time. Thank you !

PEC Telephone Hotline (914) 429-7849

Join Or Support

**The American Irish
Political Education Committee (PEC)**

I want to join in/support the struggle to end British government civil and human rights violations in northern Ireland. I am sending you this completed form together with my membership fee/donation.

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Amount enclosed \$ _____

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